



Company Name: _____ Date: _____

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

Work-related eye injuries, especially those resulting in the loss of sight, cause greater suffering to the injured worker than most other injuries. Eyes are easily protected from injury by wearing eye protection; yet, the leading cause of eye injury is failure to wear eye protection when it is needed.

A common excuse for not wearing eye protection is that it is uncomfortable, but losing the sight of an eye is a lot worse. Some take the chance of not wearing eye protection because an activity involving eye hazards may last only a few moments and their exposure to injury will be short term. The odds get higher with each such gamble until, in one unguarded moment, a serious eye injury occurs. Keep in mind that there are only two parts of the body that can't be replaced - your eyes and your spinal cord.

No matter where you work, flying or windborne particles, dust, fumes, vapors, hazardous liquids, or harmful rays are apt to expose you to a potential eye injury. With proper planning, you can protect against these hazards by wearing appropriate eyewear, such as the following:

Safety glasses: Regular safety glasses are very similar in appearance to normal prescription glasses, but the safety glasses are designed to protect you from flying particles. Their lenses are impact-resistant and their frames are far stronger than regular eyeglasses. Safety glasses can be made with prescription lenses and equipped with side shields or a tinted coating to offer additional protection.

Safety goggles: Goggles are impact-resistant and are available with tinted lenses. Goggles provide a secure shield around the entire eye area to protect against hazards coming from any direction. Goggles may have regular or indirect ventilation. Indirect ventilation may be required if a splash hazard exists.

Shields and helmets: Face shields and helmets are not in themselves protective eyewear. Rather, they are used in conjunction with eye protectors. Full-face shields are often used when a chemical, heat, or glare exposure exists. Helmets are used when welding or working with molten materials.

Guard against eye injury by wearing appropriate protective eyewear. Remember that prescription glasses and sunglasses are not acceptable types of eye protection and should not be substituted for protective eyewear. Goggles, however, can be worn over prescription glasses.

Follow your company's safety procedures and never hesitate to ask your supervisor for help in selecting the right protection.

Employee Safety Recommendations: _____

Meeting Attended by:

Supervisor's Signature: _____

This form is not intended to supersede or ensure compliance with any local, state, or federal laws or regulations. If you have questions or concerns regarding compliance, please consult your legal counsel.



WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

Company Name: _____ Date: _____

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION (CONTINUED)

Disclaimer of Liability

The information in this safety form is advisory only and does not attempt to list or address all of the potential hazards or identify all possible remedial actions. The carrier is not responsible for the safety of your premises, operations, or products. The carrier assumes no liability whatsoever for any loss, injury, death, damage, or expense arising out of the use of this safety form. You acknowledge that the carrier has no supervisory or inspection duties or safety obligations regarding your business operations or premises.